THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 726

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1769.

BOSTON.

AT a Meeting of the Selectmen, February 16. 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON
JOHN RUDDOCK
JOHN HANCOCK
JOHN ROWE
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following Address be presented His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

AT a Time, when artful and mischievous Men have so far prevailed, as to foment and spread Divisions in the British Empire: When mutual Confidence, which had so long subsisted, with mutual Advantage between the Subjects in Britain and America, is in a great Measure broken: When Means are at length found, even to excite the Resentment of the Mother State against her Colonies; and they are publickly charged with being in a State of Disobedience to Law, and ready to resist the constitutional Authority of the Nation: The Selectmen of this Metropolis, cannot be the unconcerned or silent Spectators of the Calamities which in Consequence thereof have already fallen upon its Inhabitants.

To behold this Town surrounded with Ships of War; and military Troops even in a Time of Peace, quartered in its very Bowels: Exercising a Discipline, with all the Severity which is used in a Garrison, and in a State of actual War, is truly alarming to a free People. And what still heightens the Misfortune is, that our Gracious Sovereign and his Ministers have formed such an Idea of the present State of the Town, as to induce a Necessity of this naval and military Force, for the Aid of the Civil Magistrate in the Preservation of its Peace and good Order.

Your Excellency can witness for the Town, that no such Aid is necessary: Loyalty to the Sovereign, and an inflexible Zeal for the Support of His Majesty's Authority, and the happy Constitution, is its just Character: And we may appeal to the impartial World, that Peace and Order were better maintained in the Town before it was even rumoured that his Majesty's Troops were to be quartered among us than they have been since. Such a Measure then we are persuaded, would never have been ordered by the Wisdom of the British Administration, had not the Necessity of it been drawn from the Representations of some of his Majesty's Servants in this Province.

Your Excellency will allow us to express our Opinion, that the public Transactions of the Town, and the Behaviour of some of its individual Inhabitants have been greatly misapprehended by his Majesty's Ministers.

We therefore in Duty to the Town we have the Honor to serve, respectfully wait on your Excellency; and pray that you would be pleased to communicate to us such Representations *of Facts only* as you have judged proper to make since the Commencement of the last Year. And as there is a prevailing Report, that Depositions are and have been taken *ex parte*, to the Prejudice of the Town and particular Persons, may we not assure ourselves that your Excellency will in Justice cause to be laid before us, such other Representations as may have come to your Knowledge; that the Town knowing clearly and precisely what has been alledged against it, may have an Opportunity of vindicating itself.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen of the Town last Friday Morning, and on Saturday Afternoon his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Propriety of your addressing me upon publick Business I shall not now dispute; but in my Answer I shall confine myself to such Parts of your Address as relate to you as the Selectmen or to the Town as a Body.

I have no Reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misapprehended by His Majesty or his Ministers, that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than those published by the Town itself.

If therefore you can vindicate yourselves from such Charges as may arise from your own Publications, you will in my Opinion have Nothing further to apprehend.

Province-House, FRA. BERNARD.
Feb. 18. 1769.

AT a Meeting of the Selectmen, February 23, 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON
JOHN RUDDOCK
JOHN HANCOCK
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following Address be presented His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

May it please your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of the Town of *Boston*, beg Leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuse this further Trouble, as it is upon a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Town.

In your Answer to our late humble Request, your Excellency was pleas'd to say, that "you have no Reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his Ministers; or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than those published by the Town itself." And "that if we can vindicate ourselves from such Charges as may arise from our own Publications, we shall in your Opinion have nothing further to apprehend."

As the Town has published nothing but it's own Transactions, in Town Meeting legally assembled; it gives us the greatest Pleasure to find your Excellency, in your Reply to us, thus vindicating it from any just Cause of Apprehension, from the general Character of its Inhabitants, considered as Individuals: If therefore the Town has suffered, on Account of the Disorders which happen'd on the 18th *March* or the 10th *June* last, by Persons unknown, (the only Disorders that have taken Place in this Town within the Year past) we take your Excellency's Declaration to us, to be a full Testimony, that in your Opinion, it must be in Consequence of some partial or false Representations of those Disorders to his Majesty's Ministers. And we rejoice to find your Excellency's sentiments, as expressed in your Reply, so far harmonizing with those of his Majesty's Council not long ago published. We have in this Case, the most authentic Evidence that can possibly be had, the joint Testimony of the Governor and Council of the Province; that the Town has not been *in a State of Opposition to Order and Government*, and such as *required a military Force to support civil Authority*.

With Regard to the publick Transactions of the Town, when legally assembled, from which *alone* in your Excellency's declared Opinion, the Town could have any Thing to apprehend, we beg Leave to say; That after the most careful Retrospect, and the best Inquiry we could make, into the Nature and Import of those Transactions, we are utterly at a Loss, in what View they can appear to have militated with any Law, or the British Constitution of Government. And we entreat your Excellency would condescend, to point out to us, in what particular Respect, they either have been, or may be viewed in such a Light; that either, the Town may be made sensible of the Illegality of its Proceedings, or, that upon the most critical Examination, its Innocence may appear in a *still clearer* Light.

Your Excellency's high Station in the Province, and the Regard you have *professed* for the Interest of the Town, we humbly apprehend, must give *Propriety* to this as well as our former Address.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen last Friday, when his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS in my Answer to your former Address I confined myself to you as Selectmen and the Town as a Body, I did not mean to refer to the disorders on the 18th of March or of the 10th of June, but to the transactions in the Town Meetings and the proceedings of the Selectmen in consequence thereof.

FRA. BERNARD.

Feb. 24. 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By several letters from London, of the latter end November last, we have the following advices, That the Parliament have determined two elections to be void, and it is supposed many more will meet with the same fate: That the Parliament had prohibited the exportation of corn from England, for a further time: That a motion was made in Parliament, to examine into the cause of the disturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's letters and orders with all other papers relative to that affair, brought before them, passed in the negative: That Corsica, had been brought on the carpet and fully discussed, but determined by 250 against 80 not to intermeddle in that affair: That the Parliament had called for all Governor Bernard's and Lord Hillsborough's letters, with all other papers relative to the Boston disturbances, but they will not go into the examination of them, till after Christmas.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 25.

"An alliance is actually concluded between the Empress of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and England, to counteract the Bourbon Family Compact."

Extract of another letter, dated Nov. 30.

"It is said the Ministers have certainly sent orders to seize some of the Bostonian Ringleaders, and bring them hither. It is imagined that nothing can be done to them, unless they give them pensions or places. New partizans arise every day, to espouse the American cause, and tho' the Ministry talk the same language they did, yet I do believe, all will end in your reserving the legislation, as in Ireland, and the Parliament's giving up the Right of taxation to your representatives. It seems as if they wished you would propose some plan of accommodation."

Extract of another letter, dated Dec. 1.

"Wilkes's affair in Parliament is put off till Wednesday sennight, 'tis said owing, to a dispute in the House of Lords, on the propriety of three of their members attending the Commons on his account."

Monday last the Weather came on so severe, that altho' a Vessel came up at Noon, without the least Hindrance from the Ice, on Wednesday Morning our River was froze from Side to Side.

On Monday last, at a meeting of a large number of Freeholders in this city, it was unanimously agreed, that in order to encourage the increase of sheep, they would not suffer any LAMB to be consumed in their families for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, February 16.

Philip Livingston, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Representatives, is returned a Member for the Manor of Livingston.

We hear from the Town of Windsor, in the County of Cumberland and Province of New-York, that on the 19th Day of January last one Mr. Strong, beat a Boy of about seven Years of Age, with a Bunch of Rods, about half an Hour for being stubborn and refusing to do what his Master bid him; as the Beating made the Child raw and much bruised he then took Rum and Camphire and anointed him all over the Bruises, and in the space of two Hours and a half after, the Lad died in great Agonies: The Coroner's Inquest brought in their Verdict Stubbornness and Manslaughter.——*Let this melancholy Affair be a Warning to all imprudent Masters and Parents.*

By Captain Calef, arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth; and the Captains Hulme and Gray, arrived here, the former from London, and the latter from Liverpool, we have public Prints to the 30th of December, from which we have collected the following Articles, viz.

LONDON, *Dec.* 10, 12, 14.

This day Mr. Serjeant Glynn set out from his house in Bloomsbury-square, for Brentford, to be ready upon the Hustings to-morrow morning as candidate for the county of Middlesex.

On Thursday morning, a little before eleven o'clock, the Sheriffs opened the Poll for a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, at Brentford, which was carried on with much tranquility and regularity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally thought that Mr. Serjeant Glynn had polled a greater number than Sir W. B. Proctor, when on a sudden a hat was thrown up in the air, on which a great riot ensued, when the mob mounted the Hustings, attempted to seize some of the poll-books, and entirely put a stop to the business. On this, great numbers of freeholders, were hurt, in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion. A fellow had lifted up his stick to make a blow at Mr. Glynn, which being timely observed by one of the freeholders, a stout gentleman, he knocked the rioter down with the butt end of his whip.

When the mob had cleared the Hustings on Thursday, they went into the town of Brentford, and attacked the Castle-Inn (which was one of the houses of entertainment for Mr. Glynn's friends) and did considerable damage to it. The inhabitants of the town observing this mischief, and beginning to fear their own houses would next be destroyed, a general indignation took place: they sallied out, attacked the rioters, and drove them out of town; and some of the victors afterwards vented their rage upon one or two of the houses opened for the other candidate.

The mob that broke in upon the Hustings at the Election for Middlesex, had Proctor and Liberty in their hats. Serjeant Glynn called to Sir William to go with him and face the mob; but Sir William left the Hustings, and Mr. Glynn remained there the last man.

The Sheriffs of Middlesex went yesterday to Brentford, and gave public notice on the Hustings, that the poll would begin on Monday morning next, at nine of the clock; when we hear that every precaution will be taken to preserve the peace.

It is said that only one of the poll-books is missing. According to a list handed about, the majority of votes in favour of Mr. Glynn was upwards of 300.

Various accounts from Brentford make the number killed at that place, at Turnham Green, and on he road thither, no less than SIXTEEN.—An alarming frightful circumstance in a Christian country, when party *films* of darkness might naturally be expected to be cleared away from Britons eyes.

A popular affair that was to have been taken into consideration this day, is postponed to the 17th of next month.

We hear, that his Majesty's cutter Duke William was lost off Scilly in the late stormy weather, and all perished.

A report prevailed this morning that Great-Britain has been applied to by a certain power on the continent, to interest itself in the present quarrel with the Turks.

We are assured, that some late publick commotions and disturbances were on Sunday the subject of long deliberations in a certain great assembly; the farther consideration of which was postponed until their next meeting.

See Page 49. & Page 141, 7 Page 251 — 266. v Page 142 — 241. 3 vid. pa. 188.

LONDON.

Dec. 1. The Earl of C——n has ſtrongly declared his diſapprobation of any intended meaſure to expel Mr. W——s.

It is ſaid a diſcovery is made of a deficiency of a great number of thouſands of pounds; for which a late principal is likely to be brought to an account.

Dec. 5. The reconciliation which has lately taken place between the Earl of Chatham, and his noble brother Earl Temple, is ſaid to be chiefly owing to the mediation of, and great pains taken by, a certain Kentiſh Commoner, not leſs remarkable for his good ſenſe, than his ſincere attachment to both theſe noble perſons. The Right Hon. George Grenville has heartily acceded to the above union.

Dec. 6. They write from New-York, that a ſurprizing progreſs continues to be made, both there and in New-England, in the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, by means of experienced Artificers from Great Britain & Ireland.

The following is now a frequent toaſt among the genuine ſons of liberty, viz. the glorious three; Mr. Bourke as the greateſt orator on behalf of liberty, in the houſe; Mr. Wilkes as the greateſt patriot out of the houſe; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, as the honeſt lawyer.

A writer ſays, we ſhould ſtop our Manufacturers and Artificers from going abroad in ſuch ſhoals as they do every day. Whether the Act of Parliament relating to this affair forbids our Manufacturers going abroad into the Britiſh dominions, as well as into the ſervice of Foreign Powers, I have forgot, but if it does not forbid it, I think it ſtands in need of a little amendment; for while they are ſuffered to go in ſuch numbers as they do every day to America, the Americans may well brag as they did at the Dedication of their Tree of Liberty, *That the Houſe of David was ſtrong, while that of Saul weakned.*

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, December 3.

"*Every one here is in the utmoſt conſternation imaginable. The ſecond part of that diſmal tragedy, lately acted in St. George's-Fields, was very near being exhibited laſt night in the dock-yard, and a deſerving young Man on the brink of meeting the ſame fate with the unfortunate Allen. Mr. N——, clerk to the clerk of the rope-yard, coming on ſhore from a hemp ſhip he was obliged to attend, and not being able to give the patrole word, (the clerks being not allowed to have it) ſome altercations enſued between him and the marine upon duty, when the latter moſt inhumanly fired his piece, which happily miſſed. They were both carried to the main guard, which came down at the report of the gun, before the C——r, who to the aſtoniſhment of ſeveral gentlemen preſent, reprimanded Mr. N— for being there, and ſuffered the villain to depart unpuniſhed.— Thus you ſee the military are taking a haſty ſtrides towards arbitrary power in our part of the world, as in yours, which unleſs put a ſtop to by the immediate interpoſition of thoſe who have humanity and reſolution enough to do it, the dreadful conſequences may be ſeen which muſt neceſſarily occur.*"

Dec. 19. On Thurſday laſt Edward Umfrenville, Eſq; one of the coroners for the county of Middleſex, took an inquiſition upon the body of George Clarke, a young gentleman, then lying dead, at the White Hart in Wellbeik ſtreet, in the pariſh of Marybone, before a very reſpectable jury of neighbours, ſummoned to enquire how he came by his death; when it appeared to them, from a very clear and poſitive evidence, that it was occaſioned by a blow given him by a ſtick or bludgeon at Brentford election, from a perſon or perſons, of the mob concerned in the riot on that day, at the time of the ſaid election. The Jury very prudently, deſired to have the aſſiſtance and opinion of a ſurgeon, when a very eminent one was ſent for, and after opening the head of the deceaſed, examining him in a very particular manner, and giving his opinion, that the ſaid blow was the cauſe of his death, the Jury, without the leaſt heſitation, unanimouſly gave in their verdict to be wilful murder, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

Proſecutions are already commenced againſt ſome of the principal perſons concerned in hiring the mob at Brentford election.

His Majeſty has appointed Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; to be Juſtice of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Boſton, with power of Appeal-cauſes from the Vice Admiralty Courts of Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Corſica, dated Nov. 18.

"A few days ago moſt part of the French troops which were poſted near San Fiorenzo and Calvi, embarked on board thirteen veſſels, which were convoyed by ſeveral men of war of that nation. They ſoon after made a deſcent on the little iſland of Pietra; & having lined the ſhore with their troops, attempted to ſurprize the garriſon at that place: Every thing ſeemed to promiſe them ſucceſs, as the garriſon conſiſted only of two hundred and fifty Corſicans; but after a briſk attack, the Iſlanders made ſo brave a reſiſtance, that the French troops were obliged to give up their enterprize, and retire to their ſhips, with conſiderable loſs."

On the late RIOT at BRENTFORD.

HOW fatal to England this dreadful alarm is!
Shall ſeats in the ſenate be gain'd *Vi & Armis.*

Dec. 22. A change in the miniſtry is again talked of with the greateſt confidence at the weſt end of the town. Betts of five to three were laid laſt night at a certain Coffee-houſe near St. James's, that a total change will take place during the enſuing receſs of the holidays.

A gentleman at a coffee-houſe in Fleet-ſtreet, on the evening of the riot at Brentford, was ſaying that he tho't Serjeant Glynn's friends would not *ſtand the Poll out*: "How the Devil ſhould they (cried another) when they "are *knocked down* by hundreds."

This morning an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, to be immediately forwarded for his Excellency General Gage, Commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America.

Dec. 24. The Right Hon. Wellbone Ellis is to be appointed one of the Joint Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland in the room of Col. Barre, reſigned.

It is the general opinion, that truly honourable title, "THE GREAT COMMONER," will very ſoon be beſtowed on Mr. Serjeant Glynn, by the public voice.

Dec. 29. We hear Mr. Wilkes is in higher ſpirits than ever, on account of the pleaſing proſpect which the ſituation of his affairs at preſent wear.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Hulme* from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Suſanna Renken,

In Foreſtreet, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON;

A Freſh Aſſortment of Garden Seeds,

LARGE Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats & crooked Sugar Peas, large Windſor, early Hotſpur and early Liſbon Beans, early yellow, ſcarlet and Orange Carrot, early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage, early & late Colliflower, green and yellow Savoy, Sallery, green & white Endive, Salmon, Scarlet and London Radiſh, beſt curl'd Peppergraſs, Summer and Winter Spinnage, curl'd and bambo Parſley, white Goſs, imperial and cabbage Lettice, early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto, early and late Turnips, Summer and Winter Savory, Hyſop, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram and Baum, Lavender and Roſemary, Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed, red and white Clover, red Top, Lucern, Burnet and Herds Graſs Seed, warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

Imported in Capt. *Scott* from *London*, and to be Sold by

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s Meeting-Houſe, *Boſton.*

EARLY golden Hotſpur, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, large and dwarff Marrowfats, blue Rouncivals, and Ledman's dwarff Peas, large Winſor, early Liſbon, and early yellow dwarff Beans; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugarloaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower, green and yellow Savoy, white Spaniſh and Silverſkin Onions, green and white Endive, Salmon and ſcarlet London Radiſh, double and ſingle Pepper-graſs, double and ſingle Parſley, Summer and Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, brown Dutch, and Tenniſball Lettuce, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, early yellow and Orange Carrot, ſwelling Parſnip, Summer Savory, ſweet Marjoram, Thyme, Baum, Lavender and Roſemary, Hemp Rape and Canary Seeds, LaLucern Graſs Seed, and ſundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Captains *Jarvis & Scott*, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street over againſt the Blue Ball.

EARLY Charlton, omorods, hotſpur, maſters hotſpur, golden hotſpur, Leadman's dwarf, rouncival and crooked Sugar PEAS; green marrowfats, large and dwarf ditto; early yellow, early Liſbon, and large Windſor Beans; blood-red, Portugal, white Spaniſh and ſilver-ſkin Onion Seeds; red, early golden, and orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto; early and large Colliflower;—colliflower Brocoley, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, large winter, ſugar-loaf, batterſea, green and yellow curl'd Savoy, and red Cabbage ſeeds; Cail; purple Brocoley; ſwelling Parſnip; early Dutch, French and common Turnip ſeed; ſhort top, London ſhort-top, white and Salmon Raddiſh ditto; cabbage, tennis-ball, green and white goſs Lettice ditto, ſcarlet Beet, curl'd common and large rooted Parſley, curl'd and common Pepper-Graſs, Spinnage, ſweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, ſummer and winter Savory, Sage, Batavia, Endive, Aſparagus, Cellery, white Muſtard, and Hemp Seed: All warranted to be the Laſt Year's Growth.

Imported in Captain *Scott*, and Sold by

Abigail Davidſon,

In Seven-Star Lane, *BOSTON*,

A General Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, with Peas, Beans, &c. of different Sorts.—Alſo, a large Collection of an Hundred of the beſt Sorts of young graſted and innoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees, viz. Cherries, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, Engliſh Elm Trees, Grape Vines of all Sorts, red and white Dutch Current Buſhes, Engliſh Gooſbury ditto, Aſparagus Plants of the large early Sort, Box for Edgings of Walks.—Alſo, all Sorts of Plants in their Seaſon, as Cabbage and Colliflower, Savoy, Salary, Endive, Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Baum, Rue, Wormwood, Sives, Sage, Mint, Sorrel.—Alſo, Garlicks, Shallots and Horſe-Radiſh, all at the loweſt Prices.

N. B. The ſaid *Abigail Davidſon* determines to carry on the Gardening Buſineſs. And as her Huſband is deceas'd, ſhe would be oblig'd to any Gentlemen, &c. who were his Cuſtomers, for their future Cuſtom.

THESE are to Notify the Delinquent Proprietors of a Townſhip of Land laying on *Andreſcogin* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, granted to *Samuel Gerriſh*, Eſq; and others, in Lieu of *Bakertown*, loſt by its falling in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, that they pay the Taxes levied on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip, for defraying the Charge of laying out the firſt Diviſion of Lots and clearing a Road, &c. One aſſeſſed in the Month of *March* 1768, amounting to the Sum of *One Pound four Shillings* on each Right or 95th Part of ſaid Townſhip; alſo another Tax levied on their Rights in the Month of *January* 1769, for paying the Proprietors Debts, to the amount of *Nine Shillings and Six Pence*, both lawful Money, that they pay the Sums aforementioned to *Abel Sawyer*, Junr. or to *Samuel Little* of *Newbury*, Collectors, or to *Edmund Bayley*, Proprietor's Treaſurer, on or before the ſixth Day of *March* next, or their Rights or ſo much of them as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the aboveſaid Taxes & all neceſſary & intervening Charges, will be ſold at a Public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. *Abel Sawyer*, Innholder in *Newbury*, on Tueſday the 30th Day of *May* next: The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued by Adjournments, if need be, 'till the whole be compleated, unleſs prevented by paying before that Time.

Dated at *Newbury*, *January* 28th, 1769. — *Edmund Bayley*, *Abner Bayley*, *Robert Sergent.* } Committee.

NEW-YORK, February 16.

A Paragraph, ſaid to be an Extract of a Letter from London, dated 17th Nov. mentioning that the Complaints againſt G—B— had fixed him in the Parliament's Favour. That he was to have a Penſion of £. 2000 to be raiſed by a Tax on Lawyers and Clerks. That Mr. H——n was to have the Government with a fixt Salary of £. 1500, to be raiſed on our American Woolen Manufactures. That G. G——e had told the Writer he ſhould have the Pleaſure of paying his Compliments to our American Orator,—and that the 17 Reſcinders would have Commiſſions in the Militia, with ſuitable Pay, &c. was inſerted in our laſt, from the Boſton Chronicle of Monday 30th Jan. We find by the next Chronicle, Feb. 6, the ſaid Extract to be a Forgery, intended to deceive the Public: And tho' the Performances of many of the real Writers from England, who contrary to the fundamental Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution, audaciouſly preſume to claim a Right to 'plunder their American Brethren of their Liberty and Property, are ſufficiently remarkable for Impudence and Stupidity, yet we have Reaſon to believe, that ſome of the *moſt* impudent and *moſt* ſenſeleſs that have appear'd in America, as Extracts of Letters from England, were fabricated by ſome Traitors on this Side the Water.

NEWPORT, February 13.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, Nov. 20, 1769.

"Our Parliament is now ſitting, and be aſſured the American Grievances will be redreſſed: People here have been deceived for ſome Time paſt—but their Eyes begin to be opened—and the Perſons who have been guilty of miſrepreſenting his Majeſty's American Subjects, 'tis thought, will meet with their juſt Deſerts.—Perhaps you will ſcarcely believe it, but it is Fact, That ſome of your own Countrymen, and a few baſe Wretches, who were obliged to leave this Country, and have made their Fortunes among you, are the worſt Enemies you have! Vile Ingratitude! Worſe than the Sin of Witchcraft! Poſts of Profit are what theſe villainous, deſpicable, Tools are all aiming at: Thinking if they follow the Example of thoſe who have already been preferred, they ſhall meet with the like Preferment."

BOSTON, February 27.

The Brig ——, Capt. Pearſon, from Boſton to Newburn in North-Carolina, lying at the Bar for Water to get over, was unfortunately ſet on fire by a boy drawing rum out of a caſk, which he miſtook for a caſk of water; the veſſel was immediately ſcuttled, and ſunk, by which means part of the cargo was ſaved, and no lives were loſt.

Wedneſday Morning ſailed for London, the Brigantine PAOLI, Capt. Hall, in whom went Paſſengers, Samuel Venner, Eſq; lately ſuſpended by the Right Worſhipful the Board of Commiſſioners, to which he was Secretary, —— Randall, Eſq; late an Officer in the Cuſtoms, Mr. Richard Smith, of this Town, Merchant, Mr. Robert Gillies, of Salem, Merchant, and Captain Carver, formerly of the New-England Troops. This Gentleman has been employed ſeveral Years as a Draughtſman, and has been exploring the Heads of the Miſſiſippi, the Scioto, and Lake Superior, in which Service he has given great Satisfaction, having made ſeveral Diſcoveries of conſiderable Utility. He went 1500 Miles to the Weſtward of Michilimackinac, and travelled 2100 Miles on Lake Superior, part of the Time without any other Company than a Frenchman and an Iroquois Indian.—He has carried with him his Draughts and Journals, and has good Recommendations for his faithful Services.

Thurſday laſt, as a ſmall Boat was coming from Germantown, with Spermaceti Candles and Oil, a Boat from one of the Cutters went to meet her, and an Officer went on board and aſked the the men where they came from; they told him from Germantown: He demanded to ſee their Clearance; they told him they never cleared out, as it was within the Harbour: He then demanded the Letters and Invoices, they told him they had none for him to ſee: He told them he muſt ſeize the Veſſel; and he accordingly put an Officer on board, with ſtrict Charge not to let them unload; and then he left her for a ſhort time:—But afterwards thinking that one Man was not ſufficient to guard ſaid Boat, he returned with another Hand, with Swords drawn and Piſtols loaded, and ordered them to defend themſelves and the Veſſel and Cargo, and let nothing be taken out.—Then he went and waited on the C——r, and told them what a fine Prize he had taken.——They ordered him to go and take away his Men immediately and releaſe the Veſſel.——The reaſon he gave for ſeizing the Veſſel was, becauſe they did not treat him in ſo genteel a Manner as one in his Station expected.—Therefore 'tis hoped all the Merchants in this Town will order their Maſters of Veſſels to treat thoſe Gentlemen Officers in a very genteel Manner for the future, otherwiſe they muſt expect to have their Veſſels ſeized.——

Yeſterday morning a Dead Body was diſcovered floating near the End of the Long-Wharff, it appeared to the Coroners Inqueſt to be the Body of William Cocheran, a Native of Londonderry, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, who was impreſſed from Capt. Hulme's Ship which arrived here laſt Week from London, and that he did the preceeding Evening endeavour to make his Eſcape from the Viper Sloop of War in this Harbour, by Swimming, and was accidentally Drowned.

Thurſday laſt the Body of Mr. William Soden, mentioned in our laſt to be drowned in croſſing Charleſtown-River, was taken up and decently inter'd.

Capt. Gray bro't the Hands belonging to the Brig—— of New-York, Capt. Noble Hinman, who was caſt away ſome Time ſince.

By a Paſſenger who came in Capt. Gray, we learn, That his Owner came from London to Liverpool the 2d of January, and told him that he had it from Sir William Meredith, the Member for Liverpool, That the Affairs of the Colonies would be ſtrictly canvas'd, and that every Thing would be done for them which could reaſonably be expected.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Fortune and Diſtinction in a diſtant Province.

"I DO aſſure you the Situation of your Province is ſcarcely a Moment out of my Thoughts: I am extremely anxious for you—We all highly applaud your Conduct—I make no doubt but any Aſſembly that can be called here will be as firm and ſteady as the laſt."

= Chatham ‖ Wilkes & Commiſſioner * Governor Barnard — Hutchenson & George Grenville
[redacted] & vid pa 180. & vid. pa. 415. & vid, pa. 157. & the laſt pa. 161.

by S Adams

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IN the days of the STUARTS, it was look'd upon by ſome men as a high degree of prophaneſs, for any ſubject to enquire into what was called the *myſteries* of government: *James* the firſt thundred his anathama againſt Dr. *Cowel*, for his daring preſumption in treating of——*thoſe myſteries*; and forbad his ſubjects to read his books, or even to keep them in their houſes. In thoſe days *paſſive obedience, non-reſiſtance*, the *divine hereditary right* of kings, and their being accountable to God *alone*, were doctrines generally taught, believ'd and practiced: But behold the ſudden tranſition of human affairs! In the very next reign the people aſſum'd the right of *free enquiry*, into the nature and end of government, and the conduct of thoſe who were entruſted with it: *Laud* and *Strafford* were bro't to the block; and after the horrors of a civil war, in which ſome of the beſt blood of the nation was ſpilt as water upon the ground, they finally called to account, arraign'd, adjudg'd, condemn'd and even executed the monarch himſelf! and for a time held his ſon and heir in exile. The two ſons of *Charles* the firſt, after the death of *Oliver Cromwell*, reign'd in their turns; but by copying after their father, their adminiſtration of government was *grievous* to their ſubjects, and *infamous* abroad. *Charles* the ſecond indeed reign'd till he died; but his brother *James* was oblig'd to abdicate the throne, which made room for *William* the third, and his royal conſort *Mary*, the daughter of the unfortunate *James*—This was the fate of a race of Kings, bigotted to the greateſt degree to the doctrines of *ſlavery*, and regardleſs of the *natural, inherent, divinely hereditary* and *indefeaſible* rights of their ſubjects.—At the revolution, the Britiſh conſtitution was again reſtor'd to its original principles, declared in the bill of rights; which was afterwards paſs'd into a law, and ſtands as a bulwark to the natural rights of ſubjects. "To vindicate theſe rights, ſays Mr. *Blackſtone*, when actually violated or attack'd, the ſubjects of England are entitled firſt to the regular adminiſtration and *free courſe of juſtice* in the courts of law—next to the right of *petitioning the King* and parliament for redreſs of grievances—and laſtly, to the right of *having and uſing arms for ſelf-preſervation and defence*". Theſe he calls "auxiliary ſubordinate rights, which ſerve principally as *barriers* to protect and maintain inviolate the three great and primary rights of *perſonal ſecurity, perſonal liberty* and *private property*": And that of *having arms for their defence* he tells us is "a public allowance, under due reſtrictions, of the *natural right of reſiſtance and ſelf preſervation*, when the ſanctions of ſociety and laws are found *inſufficient* to reſtrain the *violence of oppreſſion*".—How little do thoſe perſons attend to the rights of the conſtitution, if they know any thing about them, who find fault with a late vote of this town, calling upon the inhabitants to *provide themſelves with arms for their defence* at any time; but more eſpecially, when they had reaſon to fear, there would be a neceſſity of the means of ſelf preſervation againſt the *violence of oppreſſion*.—Every one knows that the exerciſe of the military power is forever *dangerous* to civil rights; and we have had recent inſtances of *violences* that have been offer'd to *private ſubjects*, and the laſt week, even *to a magiſtrate in the execution of his office!*——Such violences are no more than might have been expected from *military troops*; A power, which is apt enough at all times to take a wanton lead, even when in the midſt of civil ſociety, but more eſpecially ſo, when they are led to believe that *they* are become *neceſſary*, to awe a ſpirit of *rebellion*, and *preſerve peace and good order*. But there are ſome perſons, who would, if poſſibly they could, perſwade the people *never to make uſe* of their *conſtitutional* rights, or terrify them from doing it. No wonder that a reſolution of this town to *keep arms* for its own defence, ſhould be repreſented as having at bottom a *ſecret intention* to oppoſe the landing of the King's troops: when thoſe very perſons, who gave it this colouring, had before repreſented the peoples petitioning their Sovereign, as proceeding from a *factious* and *rebellious* ſpirit; and would now inſinuate that there is an *impropriety* in their addreſſing even a *plantation Governor* upon public buſineſs——Such are the times we are fallen into! E. A.

Printed and Sold by HENRY PARKER, Print-ſeller, No. 22, Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, *London*.

A beautiful Metzzotinto Print,

Of the Reverend

Mr. *Samſon Occum*,

The firſt INDIAN MINISTER ever ſeen in Europe.

Wants Employment in any Ca-

pacity of Writing, whether in Merchant's Books, or any other Buſineſs, conſiſting in Penman-ſhip, a Perſon who underſtands Book-keeping and Merchandize, would alſo be willing to attend a Store.—Any Perſon whom this may ſuit by ſending a Meſſage to the Printers hereof, or at Capt. Hulm's on Fort-Hill ſhall be immediately waited on.—N. B. I am not the Perſon who advertiz'd in Mein and Fleeming's Thurſday's Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

Below the Sterling Coſt,

At the Houſe of the late Mr. John Smith *in Hanover-Street.*

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are fine Cambricks, Lawns, &c. Alſo a Quantity of Glaſs and China Ware—and many valuable Articles in the Jewellery Way. All which will be ſold at ſo low a Rate in order to finiſh the Sale of them as ſoon as poſſible.

N. B. A handſome Sedan Chair to be ſold very cheap.

Beſt Green COFFEE,

TO be Sold by SAMUEL WALLIS, at *John Borland*, Eſq's; Store, North Side the Swing-Bridge. Alſo, a few Dozen of choice Claret, Genoa Velvet, Iſle of Shoals Cuſk, Table Fiſh, Sweet Oyl, Connecticut Stone Ware, Soap by the Barrel, Cotton Wool and Wool Cards, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Race and Ground Ginger, Rice, Bohea Tea, Pepper by large or ſmall Quantities, Cocoa, wanted Chocolate and Indigo, Refin'd Iron, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of Articles, viz.

Broad-Cloths, Ratteen, Iriſh Linnens, Sheetings, Mens and Boys Hoſe, yellow and white metal Coat and Breaſt Buttons, Mohair ditto, Shoe and Knee Buckles,—Alſo Gold and Silver Lace for Waiſtcoats, Crimſon Silk Saſhes, Silver Gorgets, Silver Shoulder Knots, Gold and Silver Hatt Lace, Gold and Silver Looping, Gold and Silver Cord, Gold and Silver Vellum, Gold and Silver Coxcomb,—&c.—&c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of Houſe-Furniture,

——among which are——

An Eaſy Chair almoſt new, Mohogony Tables, Deſks, Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

*** No Furniture will be received in for the above Sale after the 7th of April.

Indian Corn and Flour,

To be Sold Cheap for Caſh.
Enquire of *Boſſenger & William Foſter*, on *Nathan Spear's* Wharff.

For CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina,

The Schooner FOX, *Paul Junkins*,

MASTER;
Will ſail in about Ten Days
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

Thomas Stoddard, and Co.

Who have imported in the above Veſſel,

CHoice new Rice, Butter in Firkins, American HEMP and CORDAGE, large Grain Salt, Corn, Barrel-Staves, and Reeds.

Where alſo may be had.

Choice good Indigo, Brazilletto, Smith's Coals, Sole Leather, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, Hollow and Flat Iron Ware, white Beans and Shallots, and a few Barrels of Carolina Pork; all which will be Sold reaſonably for Caſh, at their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock.

Boſton, February 27, 1769.

Doctor *Brown* takes this Method

to acquaint his Friends, that he is ſettled in Middle-Street, near the Mill-Bridge. He preſumes it will not be diſagreeable to the Public to acquaint them, that he has (thro' divine Providence) found a certain Method of curing Conſumptions.

SUGAR.

A few Barrels Dry, Fair and Clean,

brought hither from the Sugar-Houſe, remain to be ſold at £. 20 Old Tenor per Hundred by the Barrel, or at Three Shillings and Nine Pence per Pound by the Quarter of Hundred, no leſs Quantity now to be ſold by

JAMES MURRAY.

A few Barrels of Tar and Pitch, alſo to be ſold.
Queen-Street, Feb. 27.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A Large and good Farm lying in *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Worceſter*, containing about 100 Acres in the whole, about 60 Acres thereof being choice interval Land for Mowing or Tillage, with a large Farm Houſe and a large Barn thereon. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on ſaid Farm, or of *Iſaac Jones*, at *Weſton*.

N. B. There is a Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill on the Great River adjoining ſaid Farm, both new, which will be Sold if it ſuits the Purchaſer.

To be Let, upon good Real Se-

curity, in this Town only, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds* Old Tenor. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be LETT, in the Middle of the Town, a commodious Garden, with a ſmall Paſture adjoining.——Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Sloop or Schooner, of about

90 Tons, is wanted for a Voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and will be taken into Pay immediately.—Enquire of the Printers.

LOST the 25th Inſtant, a Pair of Silver Knee-Buckels, mark'd B. S. Whoever will inform the Printers hereof, ſhall be well Rewarded for taking them up.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship *Boſton-Packet*,
JAMES SCOTT, Commander;

A Prime Sailor, with

good Accommodations for Paſſengers, lying at Hancock's Wharff, and Sails with all convenient Speed.

Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *John Hancock*, Eſq; at his Store, or the Maſter on Board.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price Eight Pence, covered in blue Paper)
And Sold by EZEKIEL RUSSELL, at the New Printing-Office, a few Doors Northward of Concert-Hall, Hanover-Street; [Never before Printed.]

THE MISER: Or, the Soldier's HUMOUR. A COMEDY of Three Acts. By William Burke, of the 29th, *Non poſſum placere Omnibus.*

WANTED,

One Thouſand Bunches of Flags,

for which the Caſh will be given: Enquire of Edes and Gill. (F. 17, 6w.)

Benjamin Adams,

Takes this Method to acquaint

his Friends and the Public, That he intends to open a Public Vendue, at his Houſe next Door to the Sign of the Three Kings in Cornhill, beginning every Wedneſday at 10 o'Clock.

If any Gentlemen have any Goods to diſpoſe of in that Way, if they will be ſo kind as to favour him therewith, they may depend on his Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Adams* intends for the Benefit of his Employers, to ſell every Day at private Sale.

By *Edmund Quincy*,

Near the Poſt-Office;

TO be Sold, The beſt refined Cyder, in Barrels,——or in Bottles, by the Groce or Dozen, and choice Vinegar.——Likewiſe, Several Hundred good White Oak Barrels, on reaſonable Terms.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Aſſortment of valuable

Articles—conſiſting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Kerſeys—Bearſkins—Cambletts—Callimancoes—Ruſſells—Checks—Iriſh Hollands—Mens Hoſe—Handkerchiefs—a Piece of black Paduſoy, &c. &c.——Some Houſehold Furniture,—Wearing Apparel—&c.—

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſbon*,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Druggets, Bearſkins, Lincey, Cambletts, Poplins, Tartans, Holland, Cardinals, Lawn, Crapes, feather'd Muffs, Threads, a very good Quadrant of the neweſt Make, Chairs, and a Variety of other Articles.

PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE North-End,
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,
[*At all Events*]
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerriſh,

At his Vendue Office NORTH-END;

ABOUT 20 Pieces of fine *Iriſh Linnens*, juſt imported, in fine Order.—About 20 or 30 Pieces of 7/8 and yard wide *Cotton Checks*, very good.—A few Pieces of Bag Holland; ſtript Hollands, &c.—About 40 or 50 *Table Cloths*; 8 or 10 Pieces of Diapers; a few Dozen of Breeches Patterns—Sheeting—Cloths, Serges, Kerſeys, &c.—a right good *Silver Watch*, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Monday—This Evening, 6 o'Clock, To-Morrow, &c.
North End—— J. Gerriſh.

The above Articles muſt be Sold at all Events.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Inſtrument Maker's Shop, will be expoſed to Sale, next

Tueſday, Wedneſday & Friday Evenings,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Kerſeys, Plaids, Yard-wide Stuffs, Camblets, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Threads, Hoſe, Snuff, Apparel Watches, Time Piece, Houſe Goods, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Dado from Rhode-Iſland. Rockwell from N. London. Snow from Philadelphia. Minot and Lucas from Maryland. Havens and Gorham from Virginia. Weſton, Cook and Bonner from North-Carolina. Junkins from South-Carolina. Oakes from St. Auguſtine. Pepper from Halifax. Adams from St. Martins. Atwood. from Antigua and St. Martins. Gray from Liverpool. Hulme from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Goodſpeed for New-Haven. Gorham for Philadelphia. Atwood for Halifax. Hammon for Weſtern-Iſlands.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Pierpoint for Gibraltar. Manley for Weſt-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Five Whites No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*	
Monday, 40 *m. after* 4	*Friday*, 30 *m. after* 7
Tueſday, 28 *m. after* 5	*Saturday*, 41 *m. aft* 8
Wedneſday, 13 *m. aft.* 6	*Lord's-day*, 28 *m aft* 9
Thurſday, 58 *m. aft.* 6	*Laſt Qr.* 28 *Day. Noon.*

1 Vide Bill of Rights in the Appendix page 1053 4 Juſtice Puddock vid page 485. Page 242

9 Page 242.

TO BE LET, for one Year or more, *On reasonable Terms, and entered upon the 25th of* March *next.*

The End of a House with a Farm,

in *Roxbury* (South-west Part) consisting of Orcharding, Meadow, Tillage and Pasture Land, (upwards of 100 Acres perhaps) together with the Barn, Stock, and Farming Utensils, sufficient for the Place.——For Conditions apply to *Mrs. Joanna Bourn*, living on the Premises, or to *Melatiah Bourn*, in *Boston*.

N B. Should it be more convenient to any one, who can be well recommended, having but a small Family, to take said Farm, Stock, &c. to the Halves, he is desired to apply as above.

William Maxwell,

In King-Street, opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Kilby-Street, Sells the general assortment of Wines, commonly advertised in the public Prints, as good, cheap and genuine as others, for Cash only, also GOOD Old Cane Spirit, Jamaica ditto, Sundry sorts of Cordial Waters, viz. Dr. Stevens, Cinnamon, Clove, Annifeed, &c. a few 42 Gallon Casks of Old Jamaica Spirit to sell by the Cask, good White Sugar cheap, Brown and Loaf ditto, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Oatmeal, Flour, Raisins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Piemento or Allspice cheap by the Dozen, Durham Mustard, English and Rhode-Island Cheese, and sundry other ditto's cheap for Cash.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *William Taylor*, late of *Lynn*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Mrs. *Sarah Taylor*, sole Executrix to his last Will and Testament: And all who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts in Order to an immediate Settlement.

SIX Months being allowed by the Honourable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to the Creditors of the Estate of Mr. *Hezekiah Leavitt*, late of *Hingham*, Merchant, deceas'd, represented insolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——NOTICE is hereby given, by the Commissioners appointed to receive said Claims, that they shall attend that Service at the late Dwelling-House of the said Deceas'd in *Hingham*, on the Third Monday of this and the First Monday of the five following Months, from Two to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Benja. Lincoln, jun. } Commiss'rs.
Benja. Cushing, }

Hingham, Feb. 8th, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Proprietor of the Glass Works at *Germantown* having met with great Losses by Fire, is himself unable to renew that Manufacture without Injury to another in which he is now engaged, or Assistance from some other Quarter;—He therefore invites such as are possess'd of Public Vertue and Ready Money, to assist him with Cash upon Interest, upon such Terms as may be more fully known by applying to *Charles Miller* on *Minot's* T.

As the Propriety of this Advertisement may be call'd in Question, considering the present distressing Situation of our public Affairs, which loudly call upon us to act with Vigour, instead of making Abundance of vain Pretences; an Excuse is made to the Public, by assuring them that Application was made in a more private Way, to several Gentlemen of great Influence in the Town of *Boston*, who discouraged this Affair, under the mistaken narrow Notion that public Good here, meant only the Good of that particular Town, and expressly refused Encouragement, *because* the Manufacture was not to be carried on there.

Germantown, February 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Grant, Jun'r.

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

New *Philadelphia* Flour, Loaf

and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Cotton Wool, New Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Ground Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Florence and Jarr Oyl, Salt-Petre, Mustard, Velvet Corks, Spices of all Sorts, and an assortment of China and Glass Ware.

TO BE LETT,

A House, with a well accustomed

Shop, late in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Hickling; Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Imported in Capt. Scott, from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the North-Battery,

A Variety of sundry Garden Seeds, Early Charlton Peas, Early Dwarf, Early Ormorods, Hottspur, Golden Hottspur, Large Marrowfatts, Blue Marrows, Spanish Mirators, and Dwarf Marrowfatt Peas, Early Bush Beans, Windsor and Early Hottspur Beans, Kidney and Early Yellow Beans, Early Yorkshire Cabbage, Early Dutch, Green Curl'd Savoy, Yellow and Red Cabbage, Fine Red and White Clover, Herds Grass, and all Sorts of Sallad Seeds.——Warranted to be New and Good.

LAST Monday Evening two very good plain and knapt Bath Beaver Surtouts, of a light mixt colour one very large, the other suitable for a Boy of 12 Years old, was Stole out of a House near King's Chapel, it is desired they may be stoped if offered for Sale and Notice given.

Any Person that will bring or send them to the Printers shall be handsomely Rewarded. *Feb. 4*, 1769.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS *in Milk Street*; (Price Six Coppers.)

THE HALF-WAY COVENANT. A DIALOGUE. By Joseph Bellamy. D. D.

And look that thou make them after their Pattern, which was shewed thee in the Mount. Jehovah.

Teaching them to observe all Things whatsoever I have commanded you: And lo I am with you. Jesus Christ.

CONTENTS.

THE friendly Manner in which dissatisfied Parishioners ought to apply to their Minister, and the kind Reception he ought to give them—no Texts of Scripture for the Half-Way-Covenant—*a brief History of its Origin—the Sentiments of common People about it—the original Plan—the present Sentiments and Practice inconsistent with* Mather's *Scheme—and with* Steddard's *Scheme—and with* Scripture—*and with* Common-Sense—*Covenants not requiring real Holiness, a human Device—give no Title to the Seals of God's Covenant—Baptism administred without a divine Warrant, neither lawful nor useful—Christ's Commission, and the Apostles Practice—the Nature of Baptism, and when a Man may be said to desire it for his Children—the Way in which all Parents may have their Children regularly baptized, if it be not their own Fault——their Duty stated and urged.*

At the same Place may be had, (Price One Shilling,)

A DIALOGUE on *the Christian Sacraments*: wherein the *Nature* and *Import* of an Attendance on them are enquired into, from the *Scriptures*: The Protestant Churches, and Divines are consulted; and the singular Notions of some on these Heads, with their Reasonings in Support of them, are examined. The whole being done with a View to furnish a scriptural Answer to this very serious and important Question, *viz. What are the Qualifications that are necessary, or which God requires in any Person, in Order to his Attendance on the Sacraments of the New-Testament.*

"*To the Law and to the Testimony.*" Isa. viii. 20.

Best *Holland Scates* of different Sizes, Dutch Looking Glasses, and Field Glasses, Violins, Hampers Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes. ALSO,

Fine Narraganset Cheese,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Choice RUSSIA DUCK.

To be Sold at Store No. 12, on the Town-Dock,

RUSSIA DUCK, cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land near the Sign

of the Globe, suitable for a Trader, with good Accommodations. Enquire of NATHANIEL LANGDON, near the Mill-Bridge. *Who has to Sell,*

A good Assortment of European and Upholsterer's GOODS, very cheap. Also,

Choice Loaf SUGAR.

Just Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jarvis, and to be Sold by

John Nazro,

At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON;

A Fresh Assortment of English

and India GOODS, at a very low Advance for Cash only.

N. B. At the same Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paste Necklaces and Earings, best French Beeds, Silver top'd Castors, Ladies Tortoise-shell and Horn Combs, Paste ditto, best French Indigo, a neat Assortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

Has lately had consigned to him the following assortment of genuine patent Medicines, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail at the very lowest rates for Cash, at his Store on South-Side the Town-Dock, viz.

Walker's Jesuits Drops, an infallible cure for the veneral disease, all weaknesses of the reins, gravel, and various other complaints—Balsam of Honey, for consumptions, colds, coughs, and all complaints of the breast, Elixir bardana, a certain cure for the rheumatism and gout, Turlington's balsam, Sugar plum[illegible] destroying worms of all kinds in Men, Women [illegible], Lockyer's pills, Anderson's ditto, Hooper's f[illegible], British Oil, Bateman's drops, &c. &c.

N. B. These Medicines may be depended [illegible] the best in their kind, as they are had from those legally appointed to sell them.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1769.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-House, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years past near the Fortification. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

THE

WORKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

THE

NORTH-BRITON,

In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

Lord Holland,	Lord Halifax,
William Pitt, Esq;	Lord Egremond,
Lord Bute,	Lord Sandwich,

And,

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus; The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c. Forming a lively and an instructive History of Men, Principles and the Times; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, South-Carolina; and by Edes and Gill, in Boston; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Alexander Rose*, late of *Falmouth*, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Rose*, sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament. And those who have Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable Lots of Land, lying in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, a [illegible] Miles back of *Falmouth*, *viz.* Lot No. 39, and Lot No. 92, each containing 100 Acres, being Part of the Estate of the late *Samuel Sturgis*, Esq; deceased. Enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; Executor of said *Sturgis*'s last Will.

TO BE SOLD,

By Isaac White,

Opposite the Salutation near the North-Battery, N. End.

Dipp'd Tallow Candles, mould

and Bayberry Wax Candles warranted good, to be had as low as at any Place in Town.

*** Tallow by the Barrel.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by John Langdon in *Fleet-Street*, above Hancock's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. All *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in King-Street,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or single Box.

(Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence, warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)

N. B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, Shott, Carolina Sole-Leather and Indigo.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Farm in the first Precinct in Wrentham, pleasantly situated on the Post-Road leading from Boston to Providence, about a Mile from the new Meeting-House in said Wrentham, containing* 36 *Acres of good Pasturage, Arable and Mowing Land, and a good Orchard, well watered; the whole well fenced; with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and Shop, all in good Repair. Said House is new,* 27 *Feet wide, and* 38 *long. The whole well accommodated for a Trader or otherwise. Also, about* 40 *Acres of good Wood-Land within half a Mile of said Farm. Any Person who inclines to purchase, may inquire of* Ebenezer Fisher, Jun. *of said Wrentham, and know further respecting the Premises and Terms of Sale.*

Boston, Printed by Edes & Gill.

MONDAY, *February* 27. 1769. [NUMB. 1744.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[*Continued.*] vide Pa. 411

1769. *Jan.* 6. THE Winter does not prevent the people of Halifax from flocking over to us; a number of veſſels lately arrived from thence, with paſſengers; one ſchooner has brought not leſs than a hundred, chiefly women; the dregs and refuſe of all nations, which the army and navy had collected together in that place; thoſe miſerables are daily applying to the ſelectmen, and overſeers of the poor, for relief: The inhabitants of this town have been juſtly applauded, for their compaſſion, not only to their own poor, but unto ſtrangers; our loſs of trade, upon which we chiefly depend for a ſupport, which is wholly owing to the late injudicious reſtrictions, and the imprudent ſeverities of a G——r & C——rs, and Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, has bro't us into great diſtreſſes; our Alms Houſe & Work Houſe, tho' large and commodious, are now fill'd; a great proportion of thoſe objects, are ſtrangers and not inhabitants of any town in this province; many of our own poor are thro' neceſſity ſupported out of the AlmsHouſe; and their numbers daily increaſing; what muſt then become of thoſe who are poſting to us from all quarters! Charity, however extenſive, has its bounds.

A veſſel is juſt arrived from New-York, the maſter of which it is ſaid, gives out, that he has brought from thence for the C—m—rs 10,000 ounces of Silver, which had been collected in that port, from the new Duties; about 700 ounces of which is in *wrought plate*, which ſome of the principal merchants in that city had been obliged to part with from their ſide boards; by reaſon of the ſcarcity of coin'd ſilver and bullion; we alſo learn that other merchants have been neceſſitated to deliver up ſugars and other articles to the cuſtom-houſe officers, which have been houſed in the King's warehouſes, for want of caſh to diſcharge the duties. The ſame has been done by our merchants on the like occaſion. *What can more clearly point out, the impolicy, not to ſay cruelty of the projects for an American revenue? Our laws reſtrain the moſt hard hearted ſheriff from levying their executions on a tradeſman's tools, which are conſidered as the life of his family: the wiſdom of late politicians, have permitted the C—m—rs, C—m-Houſe and R—v—ue O—rs to ſeize upon all the little circulating caſh of our merchants, which may properly be denominated the very life blood of American commerce: It cannot however be very long before diſtreſſing ſympathy will force its ſelf upon the Britiſh merchant and manufactures—then, and not till then, may Americans rationally expect full relief from that quarter.*

Jan. 7. This day the court of Vice-Admiralty again ſat, and the doors ordered to be ſhut, when ſeveral further interrogations were filed: In examining and *re-examining* witneſſes, the method, in ſome of its circumſtances, appeared ſo extraordinary to a gentleman who attended as council, that he could not help obſerving in open court, that the proceedings, he thought were more alarming than any that had appeared to the world, ſince the abolition of the *Court of Star Chamber*. It is certainly a matter of great importance to America, that this court ſhould be kept within its *conſtitutional* bounds. Can it be a queſtion whether its juriſdiction ought to be confined to tranſactions *upon the ſeas*, as in England; this ſeems to be favoured even by the act of the 4th Geo. III. by which fines and forfeitures may be recovered in the common law courts, as well as the admiralty: If ſo, one would think the buſineſs now before this court, which concerns matters done *on the land*, ought to be tried by the *law of the land*, and the ſubject would then have the benefit of that ineſtimable *Engliſh* inſtitution, a *Jury*; when there will be an end to the calling of witneſſes in this caſe, to ſupport the libels filed, is difficult to determine: Almoſt every perſon already, who has the leaſt *connection* with the parties accuſed, or who can be ſuppoſed to have the knowledge of the *ſecrets of their buſineſs*, has been preſſed into the ſervice, but to no purpoſe hitherto. It is juſtly to be expected that a true ſtate of this extraordinary trial, being the firſt of the kind in America, will be publiſhed to the world: South-Carolina has obliged us with an account of ſome proceedings of the admiralty, of that province; wherein the claims of the cuſtom-houſe officers there, were defeated, and their expectations diſappointed by the decree of the judge, who it is ſaid has ſince reſigned.—The obſervations that are made in an appendix to this pamphlet, are ſo pertinent and judicious, as to have a place in the valuable Boſton Gazette, to which we would refer thoſe of our readers, who have not met with the pamphlet itſelf. The court of admiralty again adjourned to next tueſday fortnight.

A young officer in the admiralty court, publickly declared yeſterday, that G. B——d has poſitive orders not to ſummon a General Aſſembly till May next, and not even then, but on ſome conditions. It is probable this may be given out to cheer up the ſpirits of the ſticklers for the preſent ſeverities; it is certain that it militates with the advices from our friends by the laſt packet, which give us the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of a change, not only of *Meaſures*, but of *Men* too.——The following is an extract of a letter to this purpoſe, from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, Oct. 4. 1768. "Your troops, you may depend upon it, will all be called away in the ſpring, and the ſhips too, Doctor F—— has given it as his opinion, that the colonies will obtain all that they can deſire or wiſh for; if they behave with firmneſs. Your commiſſioners ſtand here in the character that they have eſtabliſhed for themſelves in America, and its the opinion of every one that the board will be recalled, and a new governor appointed for your province; Lord H——gh himſelf ſays, he entirely diſlikes their conduct."

Jan. 8. The unhappy conſequences of quartering troops in this town, daily viſible in the profaneneſs, ſabbath breaking, drunkenneſs, and other debaucheries and immoralities, may lead us to conclude, that our enemies are waging war with the *Morals* as well as the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the poor inhabitants.

The grand jury for this county broke up on Friday, having made more preſentments than has been known for many years; a conſiderable part of which have been occaſioned by the detentions, aſſaults, robberies, &c. made by the ſoldiery, on the inhabitants of this town.

Jan. 9. Among the bills found by the late Grand Jury; one was againſt the two ſoldiers who affronted Mr. Gray a merchant of this town by ſtopping him for not anſwering their challenge, and then putting him under guard, of which mention has been made before; our K—g's Att——y refuſed his aſſiſtance in drawing it up, alledging as it is ſaid, that "If a ſoldier ſhould with his fixed bayonet at the breaſt of an inhabitant ſtop & detain him two hours, it would not in law be adjudged an aſſault." It is hoped a court and jury will otherwiſe determine it, and that it will no longer be a doubt even in the minds of the moſt ſceptical, that the *law of the land* is to yield to the maxims of a *meer economy* of the military, in civil communities.

Upon the arrival of letters here, brought by the October packet, it was given out that L—d H——gh in a letter to G. B. expreſſes his approbation of the G——r's conduct in not calling for troops to aid the civil power, the laſt ſummer, when the council adviſed againſt this meaſure; but that at the ſame time his Lordſhip reprehends the council for giving ſuch advice. This report does not indeed gain credit among ſenſible people, who cannot ſuppoſe that L—d H——gh would take upon himſelf to reprehend his Majeſty's council who doubtleſs agreeable to their oaths acted according to their beſt judgment, tho' from the idea which his Lordſhip at ſo great a diſtance had been led to form of this affair, *he* might apprehend them miſtaken. Nothing however can be plainer, and the government at home is perhaps before now thoroughly ſenſible, that this advice of council was wiſe & juſt, tended to promote the true ſervice of his Majeſty, and the peace and welfare of this his province. One cannot forbear however to remark from this report, and the quarter from which it comes, how indiſcretely ſome people, would repreſent Lord H——h as *a meer eccho* to every ſentiment ſuggeſted *from this ſide the water*, however *impolitick* and *abſurd*. It is not doubted but the miniſtry have prudently exerted the utmoſt of their influence at the firſt meeting of parliament, to obtain a parliamentary ſanction to the ſtep taken by them in ſending troops to America, leſt thoſe diſagreeable conſequences ſhould have followed thereon, as has been predicted by thoſe who diſapprov'd of ſo extraordinary a meaſure.

Jan. 10. It is ſaid orders have been given by C——re H—d for all his little guarda coſtas to put out of harbour one cruiſe along the coaſt and in our bays, doubtleſs by direction or advice of G. B. and the C—m—rs, who are in hopes that the ſeaſon of the year may have encouraged ſome captains or owners to aim at making a few ſavings, with regard to the new and diſputed duties, or whoſe ignorance may have led them into miſtakes, of which they may make advantages upon diſcovery. We cannot but regret that an officer appointed by the great Mr. *Pitt*, and who during the late War was ſo ſucceſsful in deſtroying the trade of our foreign enemies, ſhould now be ſo unfortunately employ'd in diſtreſſing our own: It is however well worthy the notice of the Britiſh merchants and manufacturers; that notwithſtanding all the diligence, low arts and ſeverity of the G——r & C—m—rs, ſupported and aſſiſted by a navy and ſtanding army, not one article has as yet been made prize of, that in the leaſt interferes either with the *growth* or *manufactures* of the mother country.

Jan. 11. We are told that there have been great murmurings and uneaſineſs among the ſoldiery, who inſtead of being paid their ſubſiſtance money as on their firſt arrival, have for ſome time paſt been obliged to receive the ſame in beef, which our butchers have agreed to deliver the contractor thro' the year at one penny three farthings ſtir. pr. lb. the men alledge, that with their own money they could furniſh themſelves better proviſions at a cheaper rate: Beef ſince their arrival being ſold at one penny ½ pr. lb. mutton at a leſs price, and the offals of both at a mere trifle; and fiſh ſo cheap that a cod of 15lb. weight juſt out of the water ſells for about 9d. ſtir. that as geeſe have been ſold at about one ſhilling ſterling a piece, turkeys of the ſame weight at 1s. 4d. fowls at 4d. rabits 1d. partridges 3d. & other wild foul in plenty, and the ſame proportion, they could, had they caſh, have now and then an article of this ſort, in their meſs as well as their officers; but that now they are worſe off in the midſt of the greateſt plenty and variety, than when in Halifax without it; on the other hand its ſaid, that proviſions will probably be higher in the ſpring, and if the men ſhould have money inſtead thereof, too conſiderable a part of it would be converted into *ſpirituous liquors* rather than eateables, how this matter will end a little time may diſcover; this may with truth be ſaid, that the inhabitants are far from intereſting themſelves in this diſpute.——

Jan. 12. The detention of the Portſmouth veſſel already mentioned at this ſeaſon of the year on account of a barrel of wine found on board her, is like to prove very detrimental to a great number of merchants in thoſe parts, who had goods on freight; one gentleman in Kittery has a large ſhip ready for ſailing, waiting only for ſome neceſſaries ſhipt him by ſaid veſſel.

A coaſting veſſel owned at Biddeford having according to cuſtom been ſent from thence with a load of boards for Newport, without being cleared out, was there refuſed an entry, and ſeized by the Collector agreeable to orders received from the C—rs; and notwithſtanding it clearly appeared that not the leaſt fraud was intended by the maſter or owner, but that his procedure was wholly owing to a ſuppoſition that it would be juſtified by cuſtom; the veſſel was libell'd in a court of admiralty, condemned, and ſold by a decree of ſaid court: This is not the only inſtance of an honeſt trader's being taken in and ruined, by preſuming on a cuſtomary indulgence, indulgences which in ſome places are often given and frequently withdrawn without previous and public notice; whereby to the ſcandal of office they become means, in the hands of the revengeful and hungry officers, to enſnare and entrap the unwary, but honeſt trader.

Continued [*To be continued.*] Page 423

TO BE SOLD

By *John Pearſon*, at *Newbury-Port*,

A Dwelling-Houſe on Croſs-Street,

3 Rooms on a Floor, well finiſhed; and a Houſe in Liberty-Street, with about 40 Rods of Land between the two Houſes and between the two Streets, with a Warehouſe of 30 Feet in Length, and half a Well to each Houſe, and 50 Feet fronting Croſs-Street, and about 80 Feet on Liberty Street; to be Sold on reaſonable Terms.

BOSTON.

AT a Meeting of the Selectmen, February 18. 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON
JOHN RUDDOCK
JOHN HANCOCK
JOHN ROWE
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following Address be presented His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

AT a Time, when artful and mischievous Men have so far prevailed, as to foment and spread Divisions in the British Empire: When mutual Confidence, which had so long subsisted, with mutual Advantage between the Subjects in Britain and America, is in a great Measure broken: When Means are at length found, even to excite the Resentment of the Mother State against her Colonies; and they are publickly charged with being in a State of Disobedience to Law, and ready to resist the constitutional Authority of the Nation: The Selectmen of this Metropolis, cannot be the unconcerned or silent Spectators of the Calamities which in Consequence thereof have already fallen upon its Inhabitants.

To behold this Town surrounded with Ships of War; and military Troops even in a Time of Peace, quartered in its very Bowels: Exercising a Discipline, with all the Severity which is used in a Garrison, and in a State of actual War, is truly alarming to a free People. And what still heightens the Misfortune is, that our Gracious Sovereign and his Ministers have formed such an Idea of the present State of the Town, as to induce a Necessity of this naval and military Force, for the Aid of the Civil Magistrate in the Preservation of its Peace and good Order.

Your Excellency can witness for the Town, that no such Aid is necessary: Loyalty to the Sovereign, and an inflexible Zeal for the Support of His Majesty's Authority, and the happy Constitution, is its just Character: And we may appeal to the impartial World, that Peace and Order were better maintained in the Town before it was even rumoured that his Majesty's Troops were to be quartered among us than they have been since. Such a Measure then we are persuaded, would never have been ordered by the Wisdom of the British Administration, had not the Necessity of it been drawn from the Representations of some of his Majesty's Servants in this Province.

Your Excellency will allow us to express our Opinion, that the public Transactions of the Town, and the Behaviour of some of its individual Inhabitants have been greatly misapprehended by his Majesty's Ministers.

We therefore in Duty to the Town we have the Honor to serve, respectfully wait on your Excellency; and pray that you would be pleased to communicate to us such Representations *of Facts only* as you have judged proper to make since the Commencement of the last Year. And as there is a prevailing Report, that Depositions are and have been taken *ex parte*, to the Prejudice of the Town and particular Persons, may we not assure ourselves that your Excellency will in Justice cause to be laid before us, such other Representations as may have come to your Knowledge; that the Town knowing clearly and precisely what has been alledged against it, may have an Opportunity of vindicating itself.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen of the Town last Friday Morning, and on Saturday Afternoon his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Propriety of your addressing me upon publick Business I shall not now dispute; but in my Answer I shall confine myself to such Parts of your Address as relate to you as the Selectmen or to the Town as a Body.

I have no Reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misapprehended by His Majesty or his Ministers, or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than those published by the Town itself. (4)

If therefore you can vindicate yourselves from such Charges as may arise from your own Publications, you will in my Opinion have Nothing further to apprehend.

Province-House, FRA. BERNARD.
Feb. 18. 1769.

AT a Meeting of the Selectmen, February 23, 1769.

PRESENT.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON
JOHN RUDDOCK
JOHN HANCOCK
SAMUEL PEMBERTON, Esqrs.
Mr. HENDERSON INCHES.

VOTED unanimously, That the following Address be presented His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

May it please your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of the Town of *Boston*, beg Leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuse this further Trouble, as it is upon a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Town.

In your Answer to our late humble Request, your Excellency was pleas'd to say, that "you have no Reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misapprehended by his Majesty or his Ministers; or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than those published by the Town itself." (4) And "that if we can vindicate ourselves from such Charges as may arise from our own Publications, we shall in your Opinion have nothing further to apprehend."

As the Town has published nothing but it's own Transactions in Town Meeting legally assembled; it gives us the greatest Pleasure to find your Excellency, in your Reply to us, thus vindicating it from any just Cause of Apprehension, from the general Character of its Inhabitants, considered as Individuals: If therefore the Town has suffered, on Account of the Disorders which happen'd on the 22d *March* or the 10th *June* last, by Persons unknown, (the only Disorders that have taken Place in this Town within the Year past) we take your Excellency's Declaration to us, to be a full Testimony, that in your Opinion, it must be in Consequence of some partial or false Representations of those Disorders to his Majesty's Ministers. And we rejoice to find your Excellency's sentiments, as expressed in your Reply, so far harmonizing with those of his Majesty's Council not long ago published. (3) We have in this Case, the most authentic Evidence that can possibly be had, the joint Testimony of the Governor and Council of the Province; that the Town has not been *in a State of Opposition to Order and Government*, and such as *required a military Force to support civil Authority*. (4)

With Regard to the publick Transactions of the Town, when legally assembled, from which *alone* in your Excellency's declared Opinion, the Town could have any Thing to apprehend, we beg Leave to say; That after the most careful Retrospect, and the best Inquiry we could make, into the Nature and Import of those Transactions, we are utterly at a Loss, in what View they can appear to have militated with any Law, or the British Constitution of Government. And we entreat your Excellency would condescend, to point out to us, in what particular Respect, they either have been, or may be viewed in such a Light; that either, the Town may be made sensible of the Illegality of its Proceedings, or, that upon the most critical Examination, its Innocence may appear in a *still clearer* Light.

Your Excellency's high Station in the Province, and the Regard you have *professed* for the Interest of the Town, we humbly apprehend, must give *Propriety* to this as well as our former Address.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen last Friday, when his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS in my Answer to your former Address I confined myself to you as Selectmen and the Town as a Body, I did not mean to refer to the disorders on the 18th of March or of the 10th of June, but to the transactions in the Town Meetings and the proceedings of the Selectmen in consequence thereof. (4)

FRA. BERNARD.
Feb. 24, 1769.

Last Week arrived here Capt. Hulme *from* London, *and Capt.* Gray *from* Liverpool; *also Capt.* Calley *at* Marblehead *from* Falmouth.

LONDON, *Dec.* 1.

LETTERS from the confines of Poland advise, That the Russians are forming an army of sixty thousand men near Kiovia, to oppose the Turks, whose motions seem to threaten something on that side.

It is said that a certain prisoner will in a short time most certainly receive a general pardon.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes will attend a certain great assembly next friday.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Nov. 11.

"The French have been again devilishly drubbed by the Corsicans, who killed 500 of them with sword and stiletto, amongst which number was the Marquis de Quisney, nephew to one of the noblest houses in France. A son of Paoli's commissary was detected in attempting to poison that General, & was hanged immediately. An English ship just arrived in this port, was fired at by a French man of war, under pretence of sailing too near the island."

Dec. 14. The Earl of C——m has strongly declared his disapprobation of any intended measure to expel Mr. W——s.

On thursday morning, a little before 11 o'clock, the sheriffs opened the poll for a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, at Brentford, which was carried with much tranquility and regularity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally tho't that Mr. Serjeant Glynn had polled a greater number than Sir W. B. Proctor, when on a sudden a hat was thrown up in the air, on which a great riot ensued, when the mob mounted the hustings, attempted to seize some of the poll-books, and entirely put a stop to the business. On this, great number of freeholders were hurt, in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion. A fellow had lifted up his stick to make a blow at Mr. Glynn, which being timely observed by one of the freeholders, a stout gentleman, he knocked the rioter down with the butt end of his whip.

The following is now a frequent toast among the genuine sons of liberty, viz. the glorious three: Mr. Bourke as the greatest orator on behalf of liberty, in the house; Mr. Wilkes at the greatest patriot out of the house; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, as the honest lawyer.

It was rumoured this morning that most of the Ministry are of opinion, that the people of America should be obliged to submit to the authority of the mother country; that Great-Britain should by no means embroil herself by assisting Corsica; that no measures should be taken or any influence used, to prevent a certain gentleman taking his seat.

Dec. 22. A change in the ministry is again talked of with the greatest confidence at the west end of the town. Betts of five to three were laid last night at a certain coffee-house near St. James's, that a total change will take place during the ensuing recess of the holidays.

The house sat very late on wednesday. It is said, that Mr. Burk's speech was so spirited & judicious, that it met with the general applause of the house.

It is said, that some lives have been lost at Brentford, and upon the road, and a great many people dangerously wounded; but as no particular account has been received of the number of persons killed, we hope there were but few, if any.

Dec. 27. We hear Mr. Wilkes is in higher spirits than ever, on account of the pleasing prospect which the situation of his affairs at present wear.

Political Advertisement. Lost from Lord C——n's, a piece of red tape called *Tongue*, supposed to be dropped only in going from one *house* to *another*. Whoever has found it and will bring it to the right owner, shall receive no *inadequate* reward for his trouble, viz. a fine long speech, or a brazen collar with the letters B.U.T.... engraved on it.

Philadelphia, February 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 2. 1768.

"An alliance is actually concluded between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland & England, to counter-act the Family Compact.

"Wilkes's affair is put off till Wednesday se'nnight, owing, it is said, to a dispute in the House of Lords, about the propriety of three of their Members attending the Commons on his account."

And by other Letters from London, we learn, That the Parliament had called for all Governor Bernard's letters, Lord Hillsborough's, and every other paper relative to the Boston disturbances, tho' they would not go into the examination of them till after Christmas: That a motion was made to examine into the cause of the disturbances in St George's fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's Letters and Orders, with all the other Papers, brought before them, but it passed in the negative: That the affair of Corsica had been fully discussed, when it was determined, by 250 voices against 80, not to intermeddle therewith: That it was said the Ministry had certainly sent orders to seize some of the Bostonian Ringleaders, and carry them to England, but it was imagined nothing could be done with them, unless it was to give them pensions or places: That new partisans arose every day to espouse our cause, and tho' the Ministry talk'd the same language they formerly did, yet it was believed all would end in our reserving the Legislation as in Ireland, and their giving up the right of Taxation to our Representatives: That they seemed as if they wished we would propose some plan of accommodation: And that the Parliament have prohibited for a further time, the exporting Corn from England.

NEWPORT, Feb. 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Nov.* 20. 1768.

"Our Parliament is now sitting, and be assured the American Grievances will be redressed; People here have been deceived for some time past—but their eyes begin to be opened—and the persons who have been guilty of misrepresenting his Majesty's American subjects, 'tis thought, will meet with their just deserts.—Perhaps you will scarcely believe it, but it's fact, that some of your own countrymen & a few base wretches who were obliged to leave this country, and made their fortunes among you, are the worst enemies you have! Vile ingratitude! Worse than the sin of witchcraft! Posts of profit are what those villanous, despicable tools are all aiming at: Thinking if they follow the example of those who have already been preferred, they shall meet with the like preferment."

BOSTON, Feb. 27. 1769.

Wednesday last sailed for London, the Brig Paoli, Capt. Hall, in whom went Passengers, Samuel Venner, Esq; Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, (under Suspension) —— Randall, Esq; late an Officer in the Customs; Mr. Richard Smith, of this Town, Merchant; Mr. Robert Gillies, of Salem, Merchant; and Captain Carver, formerly of the New England Troops: This Gentleman has been employed several Years as a Draughtsman, and has been exploring the Heads of the Mississippi, St. Pierre's, and Lake Superior, in which Service he has given great satisfaction, having made many useful Discoveries; he went 1500 miles to the Westward of Michilimackinac, spent a whole Winter among the Naudowessie Indians; between whom and the Chippeways, two powerful Nations, he effected a Peace, to the great Recommendation of the British Interest in the Northern Parts of America.——He travelled 1100 miles on Lake Superior, part of the time without any other Company than a Frenchman and an Iroquois Indian.

We hear from Bath-Town, North Carolina, that a Brig Capt. Pearson, belonging to Mr. Robert Duncan of this Place, lying at the Bar there, was accidentally set on Fire by a Boy drawing Rum out of a Cask which he mistook for Water; the Vessel was immediately scuttled and sunk, by which means part of the Cargo was saved.

We hear that Capt. Calley brings an Account, That a WAR with France was much talked off in England.

Capt. Hulme left London the 26th of October, and afterwards put into Plimouth, from whence he sailed the Beginning of December.

Capt. Perkins, in a large Snow of and for this Place, sailed from Liverpool the Beginning of October last, but is not yet arrived or heard of.

Last Week the General Assembly of New-Hampshire met and proceeded upon Business.

= Chatham ‖ Wilkes & Camden ‖ Being made a Peer he of consequence removed from the House of Commons to the House of Lords ‖ (1) Page 49 (2) Page 141. (3) Page 251—266 (4) Pa. 142—241 (5) vid. pa. 180—(6) pa. 188.

We hear that during the late high Winds and cold Weather, a Sloop from Rhode-Island, Gardner Master, was drove ashore on Long-Island, and several Persons on board perished.

Thursday last the Body of Mr. Boden, of Cambridge, mention'd in our last, was found near the Place where he was supposed to have fell thro' the Ice.

Last Saturday a young Man who was pressed out of Capt. Hulme's Ship, attempted to swim ashore from one of the Men of War, but was found dead next Morning, near the Steps at the Long Wharf.—'Tis supposed, that being cold and weary he was unable to get over some Ice that unhappily for him lay thereabout.—'Tis said his Name was Cochran.

Saturday last several Soldiers were apprehended by the Civil Authority and bound over to the next General Sessions, for some disorderly Proceedings at a House at the North-End, the Evening before.

Thursday last, as a small Boat was coming from Germantown, with Spermaceti Candles and Oil, a Boat from one of the Cutters went to meet her, and an Officer went on board and asked the men where they came from; they told him from Germantown: He demanded to see their Clearance; they told him they never cleared out, as it was within the Harbour: He then demanded the Letters and Invoices, they told him they had none for him to see: He told them he must seize the Vessel; and he accordingly put an Officer on board, with strict Charge not to let them unload; and then he left her for a short time:—But afterwards thinking that one Man was not sufficient to guard said Boat, he returned with another Hand, with Swords drawn and Pistols loaded, and ordered them to defend themselves and the Vessel & Cargo, and let nothing be taken out.—Then he went and waited on the C——, and told them what a fine Prize he had taken.——They ordered him to go and take away his Men immediately and release the Vessel.——The reason he gave for seizing the Vessel was, because they did not treat him in so genteel a Manner as one in his Station expected ——

On Wednesday the 8th of *April*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,
A Variety of House-Furniture,
—among which are—
An Easy Chair almost new, Mohogony Tables, Desk, Feather Beds, Bedsteds & Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.
J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*
☞ No Furniture will be received in for the above Sale after the 7th of *April*.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Schooner *Fox, Paul Jenkins*, Master,
Will sail in about Ten Days,
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Thomas Stoddard & Comp'y,
Who have imported in the above Vessel,
Choice new RICE, Butter in Firkins, *American* Hemp and Cordage, large grain Salt, Corn, Barrel Staves and Reeds.
Where also may be had,
Choice good Indigo, Brazillito, Smith's Coal, Sole Leather, Pitch, Tarr and Turpentine, Hollow and Flat Iron Ware, White Beans, Shalotts, and a few Barrels Carolina Pork, all which will be Sold reasonably for Cash at their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock.

Indian Corn and Flour,
To be Sold Cheap for Cash.
Enquire of *Bossenger & William Foster*, on *Nathan Spear's* Wharf.

TO BE LET upon good Real Security, in this Town only,
The Sum of Five Hundred Pounds
Old Tenor. Enquire of the Printers.

—SUGAR—
A few Barrels dry, fair and clean, brought hither from the Sugar-House, remain to be Sold at £. 20 Old Tenor per Hundred by the Barrel, or at Three Shillings and Nine Pence per Pound by the Quarter of a Hundred.—No less Quantity now to be Sold by *James Murray.*
Queen-street, 27. *Feb.* 1769.
A few Barrels of Pitch and Tar also to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon immediately,
A large and good Farm lying in
Uxbridge, in the County of *Worcester*, containing about 200 Acres in the whole, about 60 Acres thereof being choice interval Land for Mowing or Tillage, with a large Farm House and a large Barn thereon. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on said Farm, or of *Isaac Jones*, at *Weston*.
N. B. There is a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill on the Great River adjoining said Farm, both new, which will be Sold if it suits the Purchaser.

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Fletcher,
Very Cheap for Cash,
Bohea and Hyson Tea, Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard, Salrpetre, English Cheese, Indigo, fresh Assortment of Spices, Florence Oil, Oxenbrigs, Ticklenburg & Ravens Duck, Broad-Cloths & Shalloons of all colours, German Serges, Irish Linens, a fine assortment of Glass & China Ware, japanned Ware, Duffils, Calimincoes, Copperplate Furniture, Check ditto, Felt Hats, Looking-Glasses, Cod Lines, Tammies, Durants, Handkerchiefs, Baize, Ratteens, Swanskin, Writing-Paper, Playing Cards, a fine assortment of Cullicoes, Sheeting, Kerseys, Fans, Necklaces, Pound Silks, a Variety of Baskets, Tea-Kettles & Lamps, Crewit Stands, Camblets, Fustians, Cotton Gowns, Silk Gloves & Mitts, a very fine assortment of Mens & Womens Hose, Womens Shoes, Clogs & Goloshoes, Chip Hats; Flannels; Serge Denim, yellow Canvas, flower'd & plain Lutestring, a variety of Cutlery, Mahogany Tray & Tea Boards, Hogsheads white Stone Cups & Saucers, Buckrams, Russia Linen, Dowlas, Mahogany Tea Chests, and many Articles not mentioned, all at the lowest Rate.

Imported in Captains Jarvis & Scott *from* LONDON,
And to be Sold by
Elizabeth Greenleaf
At her SHOP near the End of Union-Street over against the Blue-Ball,
Early Charlton, omorods hotspur, masters hotspur, golden hotspur, Leadmans dwarf, rouncival, & crooked Sugar Pease; green marrofats, large & dwarf ditto; early yellow, early Lisbon and large Winsor Beans; blood-red, Portugal white Spanish, & silver skin Onion Seeds; red, early, golden, & orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto; early and large Collyflower; collyflower brocoley, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, large winter, sugar-loaf, battersea, green & yellow curl'd Savoy and red Cabbage Seeds; Cail; purple Brocoley; swelling Parsnip; early Dutch; French and common Turnip Seed; short-top, London short top, white & salmon Raddish ditto; cabbage, tennis ball, green & white gofs Lettice ditto, scarlet Beet, curl'd common & large rooted Parsley; curl'd and common Pepper-Grass, Spinnage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, summer & winter Savory, Sage, Batavia Endive, Asparagus, Cellery, white Mustard and Hemp Seeds:——All warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

WANTED,
A convenient Dwelling-House—
Any Persons having one to Let are desired to inform the Printers.——

To be sold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*,
At the *Bunch of Grapes* in Kingstreet, *on Thursday the 2d Day of* March *next, at ONE o'Clock, P.M.*
The Sloop ROBERT, burthen
about 80 Tons, a new Vessel, compleatly fitted for Sea, and now laying at the Town-Dock, opposite to the Store of *James* and *Robert Selkrigs*, where the Inventory, &c may be seen.

TO BE SOLD
A Brick Warehouse in Merchant's
Row, opposite to the Head of *Greene's* Wharf, at present possessed by Mr. *Henry Bass*.—For Particulars enquire at the *LONDON* Book-Store, in Kingstreet.

To be sold below the STERLING COST,
At the House of the late
Mr. *John Smith*, in Hanover-Srteet,
A Variety of English GOODS, among which are, fine Cambricks, Lawns, &c. Also a Quantity of Glass & China Ware; and many valuable Articles in the Jewellery Way.—All which will be sold at so low a Rate in order to finish the Sale of them as soon as possible.
N.B. A handsome Sedan Chair to be sold very Cheap.

TO BE LET,
A Gentleman's Seat at *Braintree*,
near the Church and Meeting-House, consisting of a pleasant House and Gardens, an Out-House and Barn, &c. with 17 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water: Also an Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Will be put in very good Repair.——For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all
Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. *James Stimson*, late of *Weston*, deceased, Intestate, to bring their Accounts to the Subscriber, in order for Settlement, as soon as conveniently may be; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make speedy Payment to the Administrator upon said Estate.
Weston, Feb. 25, 1769. *Lemuel Jones*, } Administrator.

Public VENDUE-OFFICE, North-End,
—TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,—
[*AT ALL EVENTS,*]
Will be Sold by AUCTION,
At the *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
About 20 Pieces of fine *Irish Linens*,
——*just imported in fine Order*;——
About 20 or 30 pieces of 3-4th 7-8th & yard wide *Cotton Checks* very good;——A few pieces of fine Bag Hollands; striped—Hollands, &c.——
About 40 or 50 TABLE CHOTHS; 8 or 10 pieces of Diapers;—a few dozen of Breeches Patterns;—Stockings;——Sheeting;—Cloths;—Serges;——Kersies:—And a great Variety of other valuable *ARTICLES*.——
☞ The Sale to begin *This Evening*, [Monday,] and TO-MORROW,—&c.—&c.——
North-End. JOHN GERRISH.
N. B. An excellent Silver WATCH, and Kitchen *JACK*.—&c.—&c.—&c.——

Imported in Capt. Scott, *from* LONDON,
and to be sold by
Bethiah Oliver,
At her Shop oppesite the Rev. Dr. Stewall's *Meeting-House in* Boston,
Early Golden Hotspur, early Charlton, early Hotspur, large and dwarf Marrofats, blue Rouncivals, & Ledmans Dwarf Pease; large Winsor, early Lisbon, and early yellow Dwarf Beans; Early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, Red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colley flowers, green and yellow Savory, White Spanish and Silver skin'd Onion; green and white Endive, Celery, Salmon and Scarlet London Radish; double & single Pepper-grass, double and single Parsley, Summer and Winter Cabbage, white green, brown, Dutch & Tennisball Lettuce; early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, early yellow and Orange Carrott, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender & Rosemary, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed, La Lucern Grass Seed, & sundry other Seeds, too many to be enumurated, and all warranted of the last Year's Growth.

Imported in Capt. Hulme, *from* LONDON,
and to be sold by
Susanna Renken,
In Fore-Street, *near the* Draw-Bridge, Boston,
A fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds,
Large Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, Golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfat & crooked Sugar Pease; large Windsor, early Hotspur, and early Lisbon Beans; early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrot; early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green & yellow Savoy; Cellery; green & white Endive; salmon, scarlet & London Radish; best curl'd Pepper Grass; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and hambo Parsley Cabbage; white Gosa & Imperial Lettuce; early & late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer & Winter Savory; Hyssop, Thyme, sweet Marjoram & Baum; Lavender and Rosemary; Hemp, Canary & Rape Seed; red and white Clover, red top Lucerne, Burnet & Herds Grass Seed;—warranted to be of last Year's Growth.

These are to Notify the Delin-
quent Proprietors of a Township of Land laying on *Androscogin* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, granted to *Samuel Gerrish*, Esq; and others, in lieu of *Bakertown*, lost by its falling in the Province of *New-Hampshire*, that they pay the Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township, for defraying the Charge of laying out the first Division of Lots and clearing a Road, &c. One assessed in the Month of *March* 1768, amounting to the Sum of *One Pound four Shillings* on each Right or 95th Part of said Township; also another Tax levied on their Rights in the Month of *January* 1769, for paying the Proprietors Debts, to the amount of *Nine Shillings and Six Pence*, both lawful Money, that they pay the Sums aforementioned to *Abel Sawyer*, jun'r. or to *Samuel Little* of *Newbury*, Collectors, or to *Edmund Bayley*, Proprietor's Treasurer, on or before the fifth Day of *March* next, or their Rights or so much of them as shall be sufficient to pay the aboveaid Taxes and all necessary and intervening Charges, will be sold at a Publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. *Abel Sawyer*, Innholder in *Newbury*, on Tuesday the 30th Day of *May* next: The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued by adjoinments, if need be, 'till the whole be compleated, unless prevented by paying before that Time.
Dated at *Newbury*, *January* 28th, 1769. *Edmund Bayley*, *Abner Bayley*, *Robert Sergent.* } Committee

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TO BE SOLD,
A Negro fellow about 19 Years
of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

☞ *Sundry Political Pieces, which have been offered for Insertion in this Paper, with some Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. must be deferred.*

Commissioners

vide 4 leaves Back 414 the Pages twice Numbered

LETTERS *in Answer to the* FARMER's.

LETTER IV.

Dear Sir, vide Page 414

I Endeavored in my laſt to make it appear, that ſeveral of the ſtatutes brought to remembrance in the *Farmer*'s ſecond letter operate uniformly upon America with the latteſt impoſing duties upon the importation of Britiſh manufactures here. A man who has not got the diſtemper of the country, but maintains a prerogative over his own paſſions, will ſoon ſee that there is nothing to be feared from the latteſt, more than from ſeveral others, which have met with no oppoſition in the colonies. The 15 Ca. II. ch. 7. has already undergone an examination. The buſineſs of this letter is to diſcover the ſenſe I have of the 6 Geo. II. chap. 13. which the *Farmer* acknowledges to be binding upon us. The expreſs intent of that act, he ſays, was to "regulate trade," and not to "raiſe a revenue." The duties charged in it muſt, therefore, fall under the denomination of *external* "impoſitions." Had an intent of raiſing a revenue been expreſſed in it, then theſe duties would have acquired the name of a *tax*; conſequently, the act impoſing ſuch duties would have been unconſtitutional.

It is difficult to underſtand the Farmer when he talks of duties laid for the regulation of trade. Surely theſe duties can be conſidered in that light no farther than they promote that end. If an act expreſſes a deſign of effecting one purpoſe, and miſſing its aim, effects another, it will be the buſineſs of a political enquirer, whoſe aim is to *inſtruct* and not to *miſlead*, to trace out the real tendency. So if this act of 6 Geo. II. ch. 13. ſhould be found to operate upon us in a manner different from the *expreſs* intent of it, no man, but one who had conquered his reaſon, would give himſelf much trouble about the exact meaning of a few words. An act may expreſs a deſign of reſtraining the commerce of any part of the empire; yet the duties made payable either upon the importation or exportation of any of the taxed articles, whether the end and deſign of the act is expreſſed or not, are paid into the exchequer, and compoſe part of the revenue. The deſign of all duties or taxes is to raiſe a revenue. And what harm is there in expreſſing that deſign? Had the intent of the Britiſh parliament in making of the 6 Geo. II. ch. 13. been to confine our trade to the Britiſh Weſt Indies, inſtead of duties being laid upon molaſſes, rum, and ſugar, we ſhould have been prohibited importing any of theſe articles. Then, indeed, had the principal deſign of the act been to favour the "ſugar colonies," that deſign might have been effected. But what are the conſequences of this act? The deſign was never effected. The duties laid were no reſtraint upon that trade. It was carried on with the ſame rapacity (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that it was before the act was made. You muſt ſee from this, Sir, how idle it is to ſet up ſuch diſtinctions. What need you or I trouble our heads about the deſign of Acts, when we feel the *effects*? The deſign of this Act probably was (for I won't diſpute the ſincerity of the Parliament like our Delaware Goliah) to regulate trade (I mean to throw the balance of trade in favor of the Sugar Colonies) as well as to raiſe a revenue; but what is that to us? Let the deſign be what it will, it was never effected: The *tendency* of it, as it turn'd out by experience, was to "raiſe a revenue *only*." What ſecurity, therefore, does it afford us, that the deſign of an Act ſhould be to reſtrain commerce, & to promote the welfare of the whole, when that deſign may be ſo eaſily defeated? Would you, if your and the country's welfare depended upon the expreſs deſign of an Act, riſk it upon ſuch a precarious foundation? You may diſcern from this, how dangerous it is to indulge a ſcholaſtic humor upon ſubjects of this importance. A man may be a good ſquabbling divine that ſees the ſun but once a week, and may act his part with applauſe. Old muſty commentators are the proper food for ſuch. The conſequences of things are not attended to by them.

To be convinced, that this Act of 6th Geo. II. ch. 13. was deſigned to raiſe a revenue as much as the duties laid by the late Act, we need only throw an eye upon the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15. This Act *altered, enforced*, and made more *effectual*, the 6th Geo. II. ch. 13. and that the high duties impoſed by it might not amount to a prohibition upon a foreign Weſt-India trade, eſpecially upon molaſſes, which was charged with 6*d.* per gallon, the duties upon this article were reduced to 3*d.* and have ſince been bro't down to a penny. If this act of 6 G. II. ch. 13. meant only to favour the ſugar iſlands, how came foreign rum, ſugar and molaſſes to be allowed to be brought here at all? The parliament well knew that theſe articles would be ſought after by the northern coloniſts, notwithſtanding theſe duties: After which (allowing the *ſole* intent of the act was to regulate trade) to ſuffer theſe articles to be imported here at all, would be to ordain a thing, and at the ſame time take care to defeat the purpoſe intended.

I juſt ſaid that the 4 Geo. III. ch. 15. would tend to explain the 6 Geo. II ch. 13. It will: The former (mentioning the latter) declares, that altho' it had been "in ſome degree uſeful," yet it was "highly expedient that the ſame ſhould be altered, enforced, and made more effectual." How uſeful?—Not in confining the trade of the northern colonies to the Britiſh Weſt Indies. As it never put an end to our trade to *foreign* plantations, and conſequently never confined it to the *Britiſh*, it is evident that it was conſidered *uſeful* only from the benefit that the general revenue derived from it. The parliament could never conſider it "uſeful" in promoting the welfare of the ſugar colonies, becauſe that act never did promote it. Nor can it be preſumed that the parliament was ignorant of the real effects of that act: Our petitions for lowering the duties muſt have informed them. We then declared that this trade could not be proſecuted if the high duties charged by the 6 Geo. II. ch. 13. muſt be paid punctually. It is clear, therefore, that this act was intended to raiſe a revenue as well as to regulate trade: And when we attend to what has already happened, we find that the only end effected was "to raiſe a revenue." If we have any thing to fear from acts of the Britiſh parliament, ſurely it muſt be from ſuch as are ſubject to operate differently from the *expreſſed* intent. I can ſee no odds between ſuch acts as "regulate trade," at the ſame time laying duties (I mean no material odds) and ſuch as are made with the ſole deſign of "raiſing a revenue."

It is as hard, in my opinion, that we ſhould be obliged to pay duties upon foreign molaſſes, rum, and ſugar, which we could not well do without, as to be obliged to pay duties upon articles that we can buy only of Britiſh ſubjects; for the duties might have been raiſed ſo high upon foreign molaſſes, &c. as to amount to a prohibition, which would put it into the power of the Britiſh Weſt-Indies to part with their produce at their own price. God knows I had rather have what I am to pay ſtated and fixed by a Britiſh parliament, than to be given up to the mercy of a few ſouthern debauchees. The only way laid open for the northern colonies to avoid their tyranny, was to withhold from them the northern produce. Their ſucceſs in this would have depended upon the nature of the commodities. And even then, allowing the Continentals could do better without their produce than they without ours, the parliament (having a conſtitutional power, according to the *Farmer* himſelf, to make acts for the benefit of any part of the Britiſh dominions) could, by a legal exertion of its authority, throw the balance of trade in their favour: It would be eaſy enough to contrive an act to effect ſuch a purpoſe, upon the *Farmer*'s conſtitutional plan. But as molaſſes of foreign produce pays no greater duties *now*, than what is brought from our own iſlands, we have not ſo much to fear from our ſouthern brethren. My deſign in being ſo particular here, is to ſhew, that the parliament of Great-Britain have made acts, that no fault was found with, that would operate, and have operated, with greater ſeverity upon us, than the late one, which has thrown the country into ſuch a *panic*. But, it ſeems, the latteſt act was made for the "ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue." It is therefore, ſays the *Farmer*, "unconſtitutional."

Is it not ſtrange, Sir, that as all duties which are paid, compoſe, or help to compoſe, ſome branch of the revenue, it ſhould be conſtrued tyranny to expreſs it in the act? This leads me to conſider what kind of "revenue" theſe duties are to compoſe, and what purpoſes that "revenue" is to effect.

Had the purpoſes for which this revenue is to be raiſed, been left out of the act, then the King, to whom the right of applying public monies belongs (unleſs he diſpenſes with that right in the act) could apply the monies raiſed upon us in the ſame manner as he could, and doubtleſs did, the monies raiſed under the 6 Geo. II. ch. 13. The moſt conſtitutional acts have ever been eſteemed ſuch as declare what was to be done with the money when raiſed. The King, by aſſenting to the bill, diſpenſes with the right of applying monies to purpoſes different from thoſe expreſſed in the act; ſo that the ſubject has it in his power to know which way the money goes that is granted.

The latteſt act is of the ſafeſt kind. It is made to raiſe a revenue "for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for the defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary," &c. Has America any thing to fear from a wrong application of the monies, when the end and deſign is ſo explicitly deſcribed! It is very eaſy to know what part of the American revenue goes towards the defraying "the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government." But the *Farmer* tells us a frightly ſtory about the wickedneſs of miniſters, and what we are to expect from their rapacity, as if the King was ſerved by a gang of highway-men. I wonder he had not invented a new ſpecies of witchcraft; for it is to be noted that witches differ in almoſt every country. If the grave *Farmer* was aſked the reaſon he would doubtleſs tell us that it is owing to the various climates of the ſeveral countries. He has already afforded us a ſpecimen of the faſcination that prevails along the banks of the Delaware; and I am ſorry to ſee it ſpread itſelf ſo univerſally over the country.

Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of an AMERICAN. If I could ſee the moſt blind traces of oppreſſion in the conduct of the mother-country towards her colonies, this ſoil does not ſuſtain a man whoſe heart could feel more than my own. I have paid the moſt watchful attention towards the meaſures that have been adopted, and can find no veſtiges of oppreſſion. On the contrary, I find almoſt every man who is capable of adviſing a miſguided people look'd upon with an eye of malice. *Deſignat oculis unumquemque veſtrum ad martem.* What diſorders, what riots, have been committed in ſeveral of our capital towns! What illegal combinations have been formed to throw down the props of government?—And how have theſe riots been puniſhed?—*Puniſhed*, did I ſay?—How have they been countenanced? How were the *felons* that pull'd down Mr. H——n's houſe countenanced?—*Countenanced!*—Let me exchange the word for *protected*. Did not the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay "draw a veil" over theſe diſgraceful ſcenes, ſnatch a flower* from the King's crown, aſſume the power of pardoning, which belongs only to the King?—What an opinion can we expect adminiſtration will form of us when the authority that ought to ſentence theſe *felons* to the gallows, has, by a public act, endeavoured to ſtand between them and the puniſhment due to their crime? How unlike this was the conduct of the authority in Connecticut, upon a freſh inſult to a King's officer? There puniſhment purſued the crime, and law got the better of faction. It is but a poor excuſe to ſay that becauſe a riot was committed by a "few negroes and boys," it ought therefore to paſs unnoticed, as beneath the attention of government. This is a covering of the weakeſt texture,—a doctrine quite unſatisfactory to thoſe who have been in the hands of ſuch "negroes and boys." But my buſineſs being to argue, and not to declaim, I return to the company of our Delaware Patriot.

* The prerogative powers of the crown were called formerly FLOS Coronæ.

[*The Remainder of this Letter ſhall be in our next.*]

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TO BE LET, for one Year or more, *On reaſonable Terms, and entered upon the 25th of* March *next*,

The End of a Houſe, with a Farm, in *Roxbury* (South-weſt Part) conſiſting of Orcharding, Meadow, Tillage and Paſture Land (upwards of 100 Acres perhaps) together with the Barn, Stock and Farming Utenſils, ſufficient for the Place.—For Conditions apply to Mrs. *Joanna Bourn*, living on the Premiſes, or to *Melatiah Bourn*, in *Boſton*.

N. B. Should it be more convenient to any one, who can be well recommended, having but a ſmall Family, to take ſaid Farm, Stock, &c. to the Halves, he is deſired to apply as above.

TO BE SOLD, chiefly for want of Employ, A very ſtout, ſtrong, healthy Negro BOY, 14 Years of Age (yet is as big as moſt Men) moſt ſuitable for the Country—Capable of being taught any Buſineſs ſuitable to a Negro.—Enquire of the Printers of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm lying in *Sturbridge*, in the County of *Worceſter*, within one Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres of very good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, and other Outhouſes, ſuitable for a Farmer; the mowing and tillage Land extraordinary good. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Farm may apply to *John Murray*, Eſq; of *Rutland*, who will diſpoſe of the ſame on reaſonable Terms, and give reaſonable Time to pay the Money, the Purchaſer giving good Security. (tbct A)

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Alexander Roſs*, late of *Falmouth*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *Elizabeth Roſs*, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament: And thoſe who have Demands on ſaid Eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment as ſoon as poſſible.

All Perſons who have any Demands upon the Eſtate of *Ralph Chapman*, late of *Pownalborough*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired, as ſoon as may be, to ſend in their reſpective Claims to *Jonathan Bowman*, of *Pownalborough* aforeſaid, Eſq; Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix; and all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

Two valuable Lots of Land, lying in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, a few Miles back of *Falmouth*, viz. Lot No. 39, and Lot No. 92, each containing 100 Acres; being Part of the Eſtate of the late *Samuel Sturgis*, Eſq; deceaſed. Enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; Executor of ſaid *Sturgis*'s laſt Will.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

vide Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. V. Molaſſ. Act pa 9.

* a great miſtake!

(a) Hutchinſon's House & (b) The Compenſation & Indemnity Act he refers to, making Compenſation to Hutchinſon &c. aks pardoning the rioters, which was diſallowed by the King. (a) vid. Prof. pa. 178 Vol. 1. (b) Vid. pa. 550. Vol. 1 Pa. 784. Vol. 1 &c.